(c) Station-wise average cost of power generated is as under :

GAS POWER STATIONS	Paise/Kilo Watt hour (10 ivh)		
	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
Anta(413MW)	136.83	132.82	135.99
Auraiya(652MW)	160.60	174.15	164.12
Dadri(817MW)	151.85	183.14	193.86
Kawas(645MW)	237.50	31022	319.64
Gandhar(648MW)	323.73	333.95	222.09
Faridabad (430 MW)	250.40	220.95	263.75

(d) Average cost of the power generated with reference to coal and gas based stations is as under :

STATIONS	Paise/Kilo Watt Hour (Kwh)		
	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
Gas Based Stations	193.15	223.08	201.12 '
Coal Based Stations	131.67	135.05	12626

Shifting Burden of Power Generation from Thermal Plants to Nuclear Plants

846. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI:
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is looking to shift the burden of Power Generation from Thermal Plants to Nuclear Plants;

(b) if so, how Government intend to create a balance of power generation between the two;

(c) whether Government realize that both thermal and nuclear plants are dependent on expendable resources; and

(d) whether any new proposals have been taken into account in the Tenth Five Year Plan to research and find new power generation resources ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTIMEHTA): (a) to (d) Nuclear power is technologically proven, economically viable and environmentally clean source of energy. The Nuclear Power development programme of the country is being accelerated. India has limited uranium but large thorium resources. These two resources in combination provide significant potential for electricity generation in the long run.

The construction of a 500 M WE prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) is to commence in the 10th Five Year Plan. This will be the fore runner of a series of 500 MWE Fast Breeder Reactors (FBR) to be built in the country. In addition, design work is also'going on for a 300 MWE Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR) by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre as a technology demonstration project for the utilization of thorium for electricity generation.

The Nuclear programme as it develops would be dovetailed with plans for generation of electricity from hydro, thermal and other renewable sources of energy to meet the anticipated needs of electricity in the country.

Setting up a Technology Mission for Rural Electrification

847. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI MOOLCHAND MEENA:

SHRI DIN A NATH MISHRA:

SHRI HARENDRA SINGH MALIK: Will the

Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Technology Mission for rural electrification;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the main purposes of setting up of this mission;

(d) whether the Mission would aim at development of appropriate technologies that suit rural conditions; and

(e) to what extent the setting up of a Mission would prove useful ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (e) Distributed Generation has been identified as one of the mechanisms for ensuring supply of power in rural areas by way of setting up of small generating units based on a variety of local